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(PUBLISHED EVERY
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No. 16888.

號七廿月四年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1917.

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remain in the Colony for more than
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of Registration giving the particulars
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and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
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PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
MOUNT CARMEL.
3.50 p.m. and 8 p.m. 8.30 p.m. to 11.00
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11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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No Season ticket will be issued until
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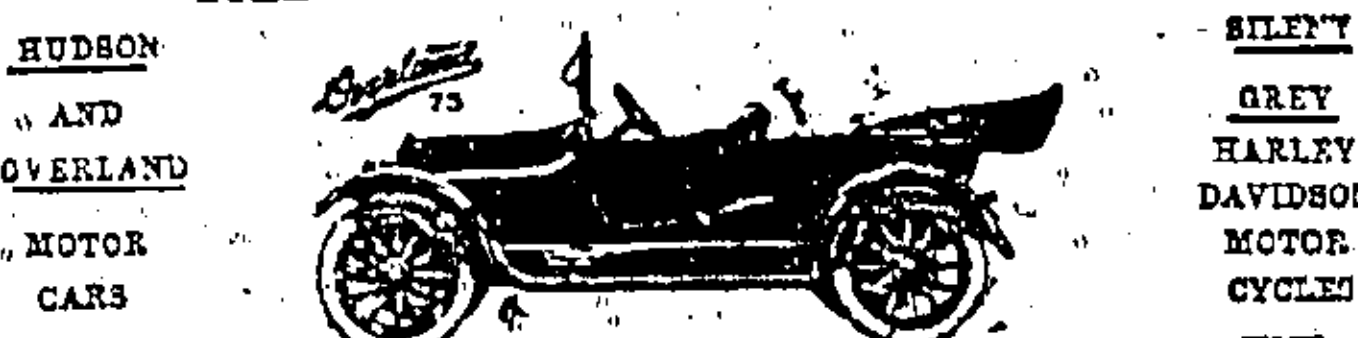
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Hongkong, April 11, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

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Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING ON THE SCARPE.

EXTREME BITTERNESS OF THE
FIGHTING.

LONDON, April 26.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—Clearly the Germans
intend to make every sacrifice to
fighting a great delaying battle in the
Scarpe Valley. Lacking well-prepared
defences, their only hope in checking
our advance is by using up great masses
of troops. They are still hurrying up
reserves and throwing them into the
line.

The extreme bitterness of the fighting
is due to the fact that some of their
best divisions are employed. This must
result in greatly accelerating the
exhaustion, and if continued, the
situation would resolve itself into a
simple problem of which side can the
longer maintain the deadly pace. Since
the answer to this is unquestionable,
the only other question is "How Long?"

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORTS.

LONDON, April 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We drove off an attempted raid to the
south east of Ypres.

There was considerable reciprocal
artillery activity between St. Quentin
and Arras, and also in the neighbour-
hood of Ypres.

Two German aeroplanes were brought
down and a third driven down. Three
of ours are missing.

ANOTHER ENEMY ATTACK AT GRAVELLE REPULSED.

LONDON, April 26.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

The enemy, this evening, endeavoured
to attack our new positions in
the neighbourhood of Gravelle.
Our artillery and barrage fire caught
the advancing troops and completely
repulsed them.

ENEMY'S VAIN EFFORTS ON FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, April 26.
A French communiqué reports:—
North of the Aisne the enemy
again vainly attempted to drive us
away from the plateau at Chemin-
des-Dames.

Yesterday evening, after a violent
bombardment, the enemy twice
powerfully and unsuccessfully at-
tacked on a front of two kilometres
to the west of Cerny. The attacks
were smashed up before they reached
our lines, with very heavy losses.

Another attempt in the region of
Hurtelise Farm failed similarly.

THE GERMAN REPORT

LONDON, April 26.
A German official message, trans-
mitted by wireless, reports:—
Attacking waves thrice stormed
our positions to the south of the
Scarpe and were thrice compelled to
withdraw. Our position at Gravelle
is now situated on the eastern
boundary of the village.

Our advances have improved our
position at Chemin-des-Dames. We
took 103 prisoners.

The enemy attacked on a three
kilometre front in the evening, on
both sides of Braye, and were
anguinarily repulsed.

EARL OF SUFFOLK KILLED IN ACTION.

LONDON, April 26.
The Earl of Suffolk, who was a
Major in the Field Artillery, has been
killed.

PARLEYING WITH THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY'S PEACE MANOEUVRES.

PETROGRAD, April 26.

The Germans are unrelenting in
their attempts to parley with the
Russian soldiers and are displaying
placards which state "Don't attack.
We also won't." During the last few
days, on many of the sectors of the
front, the Germans have not fired a shot
and German aeroplanes have dropped
proclamations alleging that there is a
popular movement in Germany in
favour of immediate negotiations for an
honourable peace.

Many Austrian and German parties,
carrying red and white flags, attempted
to reach the Russian trenches, despite
the fire. Some of these were taken
prisoners and affirmed that the enemy
ranks, especially the socialists, desired
an immediate peace.

The latest news from the front shows
that the Russian artillery is increas-
ing in activity at various points, which
is a sufficient answer to the latest Hun
move.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

THE BRITISH ATTACK AT LAKE
DOIRAN.

LONDON, April 26.

A German official report states:—

Prisoners' statements indicate that
the English attack at Lake Doiran,
on Tuesday, was intended to have
far-reaching results in Bulgaria. At
the positions were maintained and
heavy losses were inflicted on the
enemy.

LONDON, April 26.

A French communiqué from
Macedonia reports:—

The British attacked to the west
of Lake Doiran on the night of April
24-25, and captured trenches and
1,000 metres of front to the north
of the Anstaldtsdzel line. They
consolidated their positions, repul-
sing four counter-attacks and inflicted
bloody losses on the enemy.

PRESSURE ON THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

URGED TO DECLARE ITS WAR
AIMS.

AMSTERDAM, April 26.

A message from Berlin states that
with reference to the urgent demand
that the Government should declare
its war aims, it is semi-officially
announced that the Government has
nothing to add to its previous com-
munications. It will continue its
policy undeterred by pressure.

LATON.

It is semi-officially announced in
Berlin that the statement concerning
the war aims is the Government's
reply to the recent Socialist peace
resolutions.

The Vorwarts describes the state-
ment as a sign of weakness and
declares that the Government would
be glad to get peace on any terms,
but it does not dare to say so.
The Vossische Zeitung attacks the
Government for not giving a clear
lead on the question which is
agitating the nation.

"MONGOLIA" SINKS A SUBMARINE.

LONDON, April 26.

A telegram from New York re-
ceived in London, states that the
Captain of the American steamer
Mongolia, on her arrival from British
Ports, claims to have sunk a German
submarine by gunfire, as the latter
was attacking the liner in British
waters.

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Under-Secretary on THURSDAY the 3rd May, 1917, at Noon.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Agents. Hongkong, April 16, 1917. 1893

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Office, 25th May, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st February, 1917, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, April 17, 1917. 1893

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at Noon for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1730

COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 2339 (It Was A Lover and His Lass Duet, (Whisper and I Shall Hear
- 2332 (Barcarolle (Tales of Hoffmann (In Spring Time
- 2573 (Song of Australia (Baritone and King and Country (Quartette
- 2582 (A Bant (I Know of Two Bright Eyes
- 2573 (Your Eyes (Lolita

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INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.

"SCENES FROM SHAKESPEARE"

(as arranged for ST. GEORGE'S DAY)

Will be repeated in aid of WAR CHARITIES

On SATURDAY, 23rd April, at 9.15 p.m.

Booking at Messrs. MOUTRIE & Co., PRICES AS USUAL.

\$3, \$2, \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform will be admitted at Half-Price. [1710]

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE AND PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

THE CLOSING CRUISE of the above Club will take place on SATURDAY, 2nd instant when there will be LAUREL RACES for the HANNUAL "One Design" Heyward Hays and Gael Classes of Yachts for Souvenirs presented by His Excellency Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. Competitors should be in attendance at the Club House not later than 2.30 p.m. D. K. BLAIR, Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee. Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1731

WANTED.

WANTED at once HOTEL MANAGER. Best personal references indispensable. State Age, Experience, Married or Single. Salary expected. Box No. 13. C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1723

WANTED.

YOUNG GIRLS, as Apprentices in Millinery and Dress-making Show-room and Workroom. Apply—M. GAINS, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1731

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CHAMBER ROOM and GENERAL OFFICES of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce HAVE BEEN REMOVED from New Government Building to the Chartered Bank Building, Queen's Road Central (previously occupied by the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.).

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary. Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1729

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MRS. LI HON FAY, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to Europeans and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. She has a good method of teaching Europeans to read and write in Chinese, and a knowledge of the Chinese language, and is prepared to teach those who intend learning the Chinese language to read and write in Chinese. Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street (1st floor). [1251]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THE CHINA MAIL.

Illustration of a man smoking a pipe, with text: THREE CASTLES MAGNUMS CIGARETTES. The CONNOISSEUR says: "They are 'Superlatively Excellent'." FRAGRANT, FASCINATING, REFRESHING.

RECAPTURE OF KUT.

A YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

(BY PERCEVAL LONDON IN THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.")

After a long year of anxiety and ill-success the little town of Kut-el-Amara once more flies the Union Jack over what remains of the public buildings in the battered square. Only by a grim touch of fate tempered by geography, could an insignificant point like Kut-el-Amara ever have become the battle-ground of a year's hostilities in this great war. Yet it is certain that among the many Kuts of Iraq and the neighbourhood this poor little collection of hovels-fronted by decaying two-storied houses along the Tigris and around the town square, and groined here and there by the tottering minaret of a mosque—will acquire the proud distinction of being "Kut" of the world. And its new dignity will have been due solely to an accident of geography. The position is clear enough. Between Basra and Ctesiphon—which is within an afternoon's excursion from Baghdad—there is but one point along the Tigris where the river bank rises twenty-five feet above normal high water, and that is at Kut. At Kut along the twisting and doubling banks of the Tigris there is a certain stability and protection from the floods which cut off all other bridge or ferry-heads along the ancient river from use of habitation when the Armenian snows come down. Therefore, when in November, 1915, the battle of Ctesiphon proved but a barren victory, there was no half-way house. Short of Kut there was no halting-place for the Turkish army, and he made no stay between November 24th and December 31st, when he re-entered the little town in which he was doomed to remain fighting till the bitter end, almost in sight of the waves of relief that broke themselves upon the German fortifications of Samarra-Yat and Es-Sinn. The approach to Kut from the south naturally lends itself to defence. The marshes from each side creep inward towards the river from east and west, and the actual line of defence is shortened just as it is shortened in Belgium by the sloping south of Dixmude. There is no fear of a turning movement.

KUT AND ITS ENVIRONS.

In days before the war, as one paddled upstream against the yellow resistance of the Tigris waters, Kut was a harbour of refuge. There were passengers, to be taken on board, and a few tons of freight, while the blood, flood curled and tore round the bows. That was all. No one then even wasted a page of his diary or a chapter of his travel book upon Kut. It seemed—and it was—exactly like all other way-side halting-places, lacking the sentimental interest of the Tomb of Fara, or the sporting attractions of such a place as the land opposite Baghdad—which is locally pronounced "Bairra." One normally breaks a wheel here, and is tied up for twelve hours. A waste of wild liquorice plants, both to north and south, provides Kut with its one raison d'être, apart from its work as a bridge-head. These plants are self-sown, and, except for the small expense of cutting and carrying, and the almost nominal rent paid by foreign companies for the acreage they occupy, offer an economical field for industry. The liquorice factory on the right, or western bank of the Tigris immediately opposite Kut was held by General Townshend throughout the siege. The full details of this investment are still wanting, but it may be said that Townshend after suffering over 4,800 casualties at the Battle of Ctesiphon, on November 22nd and 23rd, succeeded in making good his retreat to Kut without losing a rear-guard action. He had about 9,000 men left. For the reasons given above, he wisely refrained from any further advance, and entered Kut on December 3rd. But his last flow passed the British lines with the enemy at their heels, and Townshend was unable to send out a force to render untenable the carefully and strongly designed trenches to

the east. These defences he had taken, almost without loss, on his way north at the end of September, and he had no opportunity of rendering them useless before his retreat in December. They were therefore immediately re-occupied by the Turks, and formed an impenetrable barrier against all our attempts to relieve Townshend during the historic siege of 147 days.

During this time news was received and sent by wireless, but apart from the small quantity of supplies that could be dropped within the British defences, no food was obtainable by Townshend's force except that which had been sent forward from Basra during his absence—more for the purposes of a base supply which could be reinforced at a few days' notice than as provision for a beleaguered garrison—and that which the retreating force carried with them.

The position was strengthened as far as possible. Lines of redoubts were thrown forward across the neck of the isthmus on which Kut lies, and on the right bank of the river, so as to enclose the liquorice factory. So far as the military requirements were concerned "General" Townshend's defence was as perfect as it could be made. In fact, so strong was it that the Turks contented themselves with a policy of starvation, and so occupied their old lines at Es-Sinn, a little lower down the river. There was thrown forward on the left bank of the river a string of heavily-armed forts, to take the place of the lighter trenches which had been dug before, and the advance of our boats up the river, was rendered impossible by emplacements almost invisibly worked into the river banks on both sides. The position—immensely strong by nature and by the season—was thus rendered impregnable, and the Turks, under their German commanders, sat down to await the inevitable surrender of the starving garrison.

There were three separate attempts made to relieve the place. One—in January, 1916—secured a position on the bend of the river to the east, and stayed there. The second—in March—drove in the Samarra-Yat line, and could do no more. The third, a final effort—in April—was repulsed by the Es-Sinn and Dojaida lines—and Kut was surrendered. It had been a gallant defence, and the behaviour of the local Turks to the defenders was honourable. General Townshend was sent to a gilded prison on one of the Prince's Islands in the Sea of Marmora, and the other captives were distributed among various centres in Asia Minor. It is to be regretted that the chivalry of their immediate opponents has not been so certainly reflected in the behaviour of the authorities who are now responsible for their well-being. In many cases, information of the identity of these prisoners has been denied.

THE RECAPTURE.

With a silence and rapidity that is a new and commendable feature in our Mesopotamian warfare, preparations for the recapture of Kut were pressed forward by General Maude, and it is no longer a secret that the railways, which should have accompanied the first advance, are now in full working order. With such a service at his disposal the situation that confronts the commander-in-chief is wholly changed. It does not mean that an immediate attempt is to be made to recover our lost prestige upon the battle-ground of Ctesiphon. Even less does it necessarily foreshadow an attempt to occupy Baghdad itself. What it does mean is that neither of these two projects is henceforth impossible, and that the further prosecution of our combined advance, with Basra upon the galley of the Tigris awaits the discretion of the two Powers concerned. In any case, the Turkish posts between Ctesiphon and Kut will be untenable when the water rises, and to those who are acquainted with the somewhat adaptable sympathies of the adjacent Arabs, the recapture of Kut, together with the growing authority of the Sherif of Mecca, will seem a matter to give them much to think about. And it cannot be too strongly emphasised that Mesopotamia is Arabian and not Turkish.

INTIMATIONS

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executed at the Offices of 5, Wyndham Street. COMMERCIAL FORMS, SHIPPING FORMS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES, WINE LISTS, MENUS, INVITATION CARDS.

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG. Codes Used: A1, A.M.C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Walker's. Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians. ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR. Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision. All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, etc., etc.

Table with 6 columns: NAME OF DOCK OR SHIP, LENGTH ON KEEL, BREADTH, DEPTH OVER HULL, DEPTH OVER GUN, and NAME OF TIDE. Rows include Kowloon, No. 1 Dock, Kowloon, No. 2 Dock, Kowloon, No. 3 Dock, Kowloon, No. 4 Dock, Kowloon, No. 5 Dock, Kowloon, No. 6 Dock, Kowloon, No. 7 Dock, Kowloon, No. 8 Dock, Kowloon, No. 9 Dock, Kowloon, No. 10 Dock, Kowloon, No. 11 Dock, Kowloon, No. 12 Dock, Kowloon, No. 13 Dock, Kowloon, No. 14 Dock, Kowloon, No. 15 Dock, Kowloon, No. 16 Dock, Kowloon, No. 17 Dock, Kowloon, No. 18 Dock, Kowloon, No. 19 Dock, Kowloon, No. 20 Dock, Kowloon, No. 21 Dock, Kowloon, No. 22 Dock, Kowloon, No. 23 Dock, Kowloon, No. 24 Dock, Kowloon, No. 25 Dock, Kowloon, No. 26 Dock, Kowloon, No. 27 Dock, Kowloon, No. 28 Dock, Kowloon, No. 29 Dock, Kowloon, No. 30 Dock, Kowloon, No. 31 Dock, Kowloon, No. 32 Dock, Kowloon, No. 33 Dock, Kowloon, No. 34 Dock, Kowloon, No. 35 Dock, Kowloon, No. 36 Dock, Kowloon, No. 37 Dock, Kowloon, No. 38 Dock, Kowloon, No. 39 Dock, Kowloon, No. 40 Dock, Kowloon, No. 41 Dock, Kowloon, No. 42 Dock, Kowloon, No. 43 Dock, Kowloon, No. 44 Dock, Kowloon, No. 45 Dock, 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Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS

"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used

Bentley's
A. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
MEXIMON HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,

the 28th April, 1917,
at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

DRESS MATERIALS AND
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

As follows:-

Alpaca, various colours, Blue and
White Serge, Prints, etc., Toilet Soap
Perfumery, Blankets, Counterpanes,
Rain Coats, a few lots of Hosiery, Sun
Hats, etc.,
Coffee Cups and Saucers, Glass Ware,
etc., etc.

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1713

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

MONDAY,

the 30th April, 1917, at 11 a.m.,
at No. 9, Humphreys Buildings,
Top Flat, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
therein contained.

Comprising:-

Fumed Teak Dining and Bed Room
Furniture (practically new), Embroidered
Screens, Curtains, Tonkin Inlaid Fire
Screen, a few pieces of Blackwood Ware,
Brass and Porcelain Vases, etc., a few
lots of Bed and Table Linen, Cutlery,
Glass and Crockery, including "Cantonese"
Dinner and Breakfast Service,
Ice Chest, Pantry and Kitchen Tables
and Utensils.

Also

Electric Griller, Fan, and Fittings,
Yeast Typewriter, Walnut Stained
Wicker, Upholstered Furniture, Sun-
blinds and Rattan Chairs including
Twin Bedsteads of the same material
(NEW).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of Sale.

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1723

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

TUESDAY,

the 1st May, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
etc., etc.,
As follows:-

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom
Furniture, Double and Single Brass
Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood
and Brass), Sideboards, Dinner
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs,
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc.,
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and
Writing Tables, Electro Plated Ware, etc.,
etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc.,
Oliver and Smith Typewriters, Carpets
(New and second hand), Child's Cots, etc.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1723

WHAT TO DO WHEN NERVES GO WRONG

A Physician's Advice

MEN and women who suffer from
weak nerves, who tire easily, can't
sleep, have brain fog, low vitality,
general weariness, loss of strength, dulled
ambition, lack of will power, or any of
those symptoms that so surely arise from
poor, unsteady, unstrung nerves, or
nerve force run low, should try taking a
little Sargol with their meals for a few
days and note results. This preparation
is the greatest ginger-up stimulant and
nerve vitalizer ever known for putting
the good old "pop" ambition, courage
and real vital energy into a tired, run-
down and shattered nervous system.
Here is a test worth trying. The next
time you feel tired, blue, or when your
nerves are fairly crying out, take two
Sargol tablets. Then wait for just ten
minutes, and note results. Sargol seems
to go straight to the nerve cells and
starts work the minute it reaches them.
It brings a ten minute change from that
awful dull, weak, lazy, don't-give-a-hang
feeling to brightness, strength, clear
headedness and courage. It calms and
strengthens the nerves of people who
get the "jumps" and fidgets, and gives
them peace, power and tremendous
reserve energy. Sargol is absolutely
harmless, contains no habit-forming
drugs, and is always safe, easy, pleasant
and efficient. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.,
The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy,
Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Day
Chemists in Hongkong and vicinity sell
it in 40 tablets to a package.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

FRIDAY,

the 27th May, 1917, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice
House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc.,
Comprising:-

Two Double Brass Bedsteads with
Mattresses complete, Sideboards, Dinner
Wagon, etc., Extension Dining Tables
and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs,
etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots,
etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures,
etc., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware,
including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands,
etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brasses,
a few lots Porcelain, and, Curios, etc.,
Pantry, Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils,
Electric Lamps, Fans, etc., etc.

Also

Typewriters and Pianos.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:-Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 24, 1917. 1724

HIMROD'S

Gives Instant Relief.

No matter what your respiratory
organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, or
NARROW CATARRH, or
ORDINARY COUGH.

—you will find in this famous remedy
a restorative power that is simply
unusually big.

60 TABLETS
Sold in one box. Each box contains
a full description of the
disease and
how to cure it.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

MADE IN ENGLAND

SOLE AGENTS

HONGKONG

MADE IN ENGLAND

SOLE AGENTS

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SOLE AGENTS

EASTERN BANKING.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF
BRITISH INSTITUTIONS.

IN THE MIDDLE AND FAR EAST.

British banking in the East has a long
and honorable record. Its history has
been marked by some ups and downs, but
since 1870 the tale is one of rapid and
almost unbroken progress. In the absence
of the accounts for 1916 of our leading
Eastern banks we are unable to give
figures of results for the latest year,
though, in view of the great activity of
the export trade of the East and the
prosperity that has followed from the
enormous rise in the prices of nearly
everything it produces, we have little
doubt that banking profits reached a new
high record.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

The dozen of British banks working in
the East is the Chartered Bank of India,
Australia and China. Founded in 1853,
it is one of the very few survivors of the
many banks established about that period
under charters. The others are the Bank
of Australia, the Bank of British North
America, the Colonial and the British
Lion. While strongly represented in all
important Eastern centres the Bank has
never, despite its title, opened an office
in Australia. In its earlier years the
bank underwent vicissitudes, the culmination
in 1870 of a spell of depression
causing its reserves to be wiped out. Since
then the bank has never looked back.
Its deposits, which in 1880
amounted to £1,000,000, rose to
£1,000,000 in 1880, to £9,200,000 in 1900
and to £22,241,000 in 1915, when there
were also notes in circulation for nearly
£1,000,000. The gross and net profits for
1915 reached the high records of £741,700
and £557,800 respectively. Of the latter
sum £168,000 or less than half, was dis-
tributed to the shareholders, the dividend
being 14 per cent; and there was in
accordance with traditional practice a
very substantial sum left available for
increasing reserves. At December, 1915,
the reserve fund amounted to £1,800,000,
or 50 per cent more than the paid-up
capital, and of this sum all but £400,000
has been accumulated out of profits.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

The National Bank of India was started
in 1883, ten years after the Chartered,
and in 1884 its head office was removed
from Calcutta to London. Its paid-up
capital, originally £400,000, was raised in
1901 to £500,000, and has since been
increased on three occasions, standing now
at £1,000,000. It is significant of the
prosperity achieved by this bank that the
whole of this addition of £500,000 to the
paid-up capital was made by way of bonus distri-
butions to the shareholders out of
accumulated profits, and that despite this
the reserve fund at 31st December, 1915,
stood at £1,200,000, or 200,000 more
than the paid-up capital. From 1887,
when they stood at £753,000, the deposits,
with the exception of the depressed period
around 1870, have consistently expanded,
the total amounting to £4,250,000 in 1889,
£9,600,000 in 1905 and £15,477,000 at the
end of 1915. For the year 1915 gross
profits amounted to £254,300, and net
profits £201,400, and the shareholders
received a dividend of 16 per cent, the
same as for each of the two previous
years.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

Although established in its present form
as recently as 1892, the Mercantile Bank
of India is really the second oldest British
bank in India (excepting the little Delhi
and London that was last year absorbed
by the Alliance Bank of India). It was
formed to take over the business of the
old Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,
which dated back to 1828. The affairs of
the Mercantile Bank have been conducted
in a go-ahead spirit and there have been
several indications in recent years that it
is determined to seize every opportunity
of enlarging the scope of the bank's opera-
tions and furthering its progress. A note-
worthy step taken last year was the
absorption of the Bank of Mauritius.
This institution had a paid-up capital of
£125,000, a reserve fund of £100,000 and
deposits amounting to over half a million.
It achieved a solid measure of success as
a planter's bank, but the merging of it
with a larger institution like the Mercan-
tile of India, which serves a much
greater variety of interests, should prove
mutually advantageous. The price paid
was £224,000. This is the second absorp-
tion effected by the Mercantile Bank, the
first being in 1906, when it took over the
Bank of Calcutta. Down to the end of
1915 (which was prior to the inclusion
of the figures of the Bank of Mauritius)
the paid-up capital of the Mercantile Bank
underwent no change, being left at
£260,500, but from the beginning of the
century the management has steadily
pursued the policy of building up reserves.
Deposits in the same period have
expanded from £1,724,200 to £8,841,100,
while within ten years net profits have
almost doubled, amounting in 1915 to
£400,300. For 1912 the dividend was
raised to 8 per cent, and for 1915 it was
brought up to 10 per cent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

The history of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation is one of
the romances of joint stock enterprises.
There are few banks in the world that
can equal it, and none that can equal
it for rapidity of growth, soaring pros-
perity and prestige. Incorporated by
Ordinance of the Legislative Council of
Hongkong in 1867 by a group of Hong-
kong merchants, it started with a paid-up

capital of \$2,500,000, but so insistent
was the demand for larger resources to
meet the expansion of business caused by
the spread of the bank's energies all
over the East, that the Capital has had
to be increased on five different occasions,
and the paid-up amount is now
\$13,000,000. A still more striking
illustration of the bank's development is
to be found in the rise that has taken
place in the deposits. In 1880 they stood
at \$23,000,000, which has changed as
follows:-1880 \$23,000,000, 1900
\$139,000,000, 1910 \$200,000,000, 1915
\$329,000,000. The bank also has a note
issue, the circulation at the end of 1915
amounting to \$23,562,500. For that year
the net profits of the institution were
\$6,840,500, equal to 43.4 per cent of the
paid-up capital. This was a little less
than the record figure of \$7,298,700
attained in 1914, though in view of the
fact that the dividend declared for the
past year has been raised from 4 1/2
per share of \$125 to 4 1/2 per share,
it is probable that the accounts, now
almost due, will disclose a new high-water
mark of prosperity. In the matter of
reserves the Hongkong and Shanghai has
accumulated the enormous total of
\$100,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 is
called the sterling reserve fund; this fund
is held in London, being all invested in
British War Loan, and at an exchange of
24 per dollar it equals the amount of the
paid-up capital. The reserve balance of
\$15,000,000 is the silver reserve fund.
Apart from its ordinary banking business
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has
played a very important part in the open-
ing up of China by the introduction of
European capital for railway and other
works. Acting as the agent for the
Chinese Government, it has been respon-
sible for the floating of \$100,000,000 of
the Chinese Government loans in this coun-
try, and latterly it has also taken a hand
in the issue of loans for the Government
of Japan. Altogether the Government
loans which the Bank has issued either
on its sole account or in conjunction with
other institutions amount to about
£175,000,000.

THE EASTERN BANK.

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., is the latest
British institution to enter the banking
field in the middle East. It was formed
in 1907 under the auspices of E. D.
Sassoon and Company, and thus began
life with an excellent amount of goodwill,
that intangible asset which means so
much to a bank, but which seldom or
never figures in the balance-sheets.
Already good progress has been made.
The paid-up capital was originally
£100,000, but in 1914 it was increased to
£200,000 by the issue of new shares of
£10, having £4 paid, at a premium of
15s. per share. There is a reserve fund
of £55,000. The Bank, in addition to its
two Indian branches, has establishments
at Baghdad and Basra. At the end of 1915
it controlled nearly £2,000,000 of deposits.
Since the commencement of business the
shareholders have received dividends of
from 4 to 6 per cent, the distributions for
1914 and 1915 being 5 per cent.—Financial
Times.

ITALY'S CONFIDENCE.

DESPERATE ENEMY ATTACK
ANTICIPATED.

Rome, March 13.

The Chamber discussed to-day an
interpellation regarding economic prob-
lems.

The Minister of Agriculture said:-The
supply of wheat has been regularly
maintained in conformity with the
Treaty of London. All the quantities of
wheat provided for in November have
arrived in Italy, and further quantities
will arrive. The self-sufficiency of the
mercantile marine, defended and escorted
by the Navy, will surmount the obstacles
represented by the enemy submarines.
Our best defence consists in a restriction
of consumption. I assure the House
that measures will be taken to promote
agriculture. (Cheers.)

The Minister of War said that even
though he was faced with the require-
ments of the war he had not forgotten
the needs of agriculture and of acting in
full agreement with the Minister of
Agriculture. With regard to the problem
of labour, he declared that at the present
decisive moment, when Italy's brave
soldiers were called upon to make a
supreme effort to attain final victory, he
could not allow himself to be reproached
with not providing the men necessary
for the requirements of agriculture in
the most ample degree possible.

While it might be anticipated that the
enemy were engaged in making ready
for a new and desperate attempt against
the Italian lines it would be a crime to
deplete the front of men by the measures
demanded, which might seriously com-
promise Italy's military success. (Cheers.)

With the material provided and the
wise action of the Supreme Command
they might contemplate the result with
sure confidence. In the name of the
fighting Army he appealed to all members
of the House to be propagandists of en-
durance and determination, and to set
the people an example of the spirit of
sacrifice from which the Fatherland
expected so much. (Loud cheers.)

"Renter."

HER EYES AND
COMPLEXION

should add to every woman's charm
Pinkettes clear the skin of pimples and
blemishes, cure Constipation, Biliousness,
Ricky Headaches, All evening, breath.
Give the bright eye of health.

PINKETTES

As gentle as nature, of chemicals or
poor free, so gentle the pinkettes, from Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., 90, Broadway,
New York.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$18,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$15,000,000

STERLING \$1,000,000

SILVER \$1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

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LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:-

For 3 months 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STARR, Chief Manager.

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BULL DOG

LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS AND SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

WANTED AN ASSISTANT ENGLISH TEACHER.
Apply to—
THE HEADMASTER.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES from New Government BUILDING, 1st Floor, UNTERKNECK BUILDING, Queen's Road Central, (Offices lately occupied by the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited).
LOWE BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1737

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

MEETING at the THEATRE on THURSDAY, the 2nd May at 8.30 p.m. to pass the proposed Rules and Regulations (a copy of which can be seen at my Office, 4 Des Vaux Road Central) and to elect Officers and a Committee, and to transact other business.
The Honorable Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK will take the chair.
A. S. D. COUSLAND
Hon. Secretary pro tem.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1738

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE REGISTRAR SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 28th April, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, THE HOUSE STREET.

THE CLOTHING AND EFFECTS OF

THOMAS FRASER (Deceased).
Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, April 27, 1917. 1741

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials and Miscellaneous Goods at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.
2.30 p.m.—Closing Cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.
3.15 p.m.—"Scenes from Shakespeare" in Theatre Royal.

General Memoranda.

MONDAY, April 30:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Household Furniture etc. at No. 9, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

WEDNESDAY, May 2:—
Meeting of the H.K. Overseas Club.

THURSDAY, May 3:—
Noon.—Canton Insurance Office's Meeting.

FRIDAY, May 4:—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, May 5:—
Noon.—Hongkong Electric Co.'s Meeting.

SUNDAY, May 6:—
Noon.—Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.'s Meeting.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Our lady readers are reminded of the sale of these materials, serges, prints etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's to-morrow morning at half-past ten.

The Consul General for the Netherlands informs us that the Netherlands Indian Government has declared Hongkong an infected port on account of plague.

The Scenes from Shakespeare staged in the Theatre Royal on St. George's night will be presented for the last time to-morrow night. The object—to aid the war charities—commends itself but the high merit of the productions in itself deserves another full house.

ANOTHER HONGKONG VOLUNTEER KILLED IN ACTION.

In last night's China Mail we announced that news had been received that Lieut. F. E. Chapman, eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel Chapman, H.K.V.C., had been wounded in the operations at Gaza in Palestine.

We regret to learn that a cable has been received to-day announcing his death.

We need hardly say that in their bereavement Lieut. Colonel and Mrs. Chapman, who have resided in the Colony for upwards of twenty-eight years, will have the deepest sympathy of the community.

Lieut. Chapman, who was 27 years of age, was connected with the firm of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons in Japan and later in Manila. When the war broke out he joined the Army and obtained a commission locally in the Royal Garrison Artillery. He proceeded with his battery to Egypt several months ago.

Lieut. Colonel Chapman's second son left for Home to join the Army only a week ago.

LICENSING BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Licensing Board was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber. The Colonial Secretary, The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn C.M.G., presided, and there were present the Hon. Mr. E. Shenton, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. Shelton Hooper and Mr. A. Mackenzie.

Three applications came before the Board, the first being that of a Japanese subject who applied for a Restaurant License for premises situated at 45 Haiphong Road. The applicant stated that the proposed restaurant would be for sea-faring men. The license was granted subject to conditions that only Japanese wines and beer were to be sold.

The application was granted for the license of the Astor House Hotel to be transferred from the present holder, Mr. Chopard, to Mr. A. Germain.

Mr. Reichmann, of the Grand Hotel, applied for permission to be allowed to live and sleep in Kowloon, putting his Manager, Mr. Morrison, in charge of the Hotel. The application was refused.

FRENCH RELIEF FUND.

FOR HOMELESS POPULATIONS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

EIGHTH LIST.

D. W. Munton	25
E. A. Irving	10
J. Howell May	50
St. Joseph's College	60
Edon Potter	100
Kwong Cheong Shing	25
Butterfield & Sons	485
Office Staff	32
Staff of Tai Kok Dockeyard	230
Staff of Tai Kok Sugar Refinery	120
Staff of Hotel Wharf	120
War Charities Committee	1,000
Previous Lists	\$13,238.70
Total	\$14,655.70 £ 1,000

The well known actor, Cyril Maude, tells this story of the difficulty the English lower classes have with the aspirate: "In my youth I once heard a stage manager rehearsing Faust. He had sprung from the people, and he was your 'and on your lips' 'old up your ears and look up at me' 'you're not an Amptstead' 'eat now—your're in a look of us' 'But sir,' said I, 'there are only six of us'."

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE name of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand. It may save a life. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

TROUSERS STOLEN.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing two pairs of trousers, valued at \$2.50, from No. 222 Des Vaux Road West, and was sentenced by Mr. Melbourne to six weeks' hard labour, and four hours stocks in lieu of the last day.

THEFT OF MACHINE TOOLS.

Two coolies, charged with the larceny of a number of machine tools, to the total value of \$637, from the Ching-san Brickworks, at Castle Peak, were brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A coolie was charged before Mr. Melbourne this morning with the unlawful possession of 84 taels of prepared opium other than Government opium.

A EUROPEAN SUMMONED.

Edward Craddock, of No. 9 Cook Street, Hingham, was summoned before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning to answer a charge of having unlawfully sent various postal cards, bearing words of an offensive character through the post at Kowloon, on various dates, between January 24th and April 14th, 1917.

Mr. T. Hynes, Superintendent of Mail, appeared to prosecute, on behalf of the Postmaster General.

The defendant, who admitted the offence, stated that he was ashamed to be the author of the postal cards in question and greatly regretted having written them. He then explained that the cards were written whilst he was under considerable provocation and that had he been mentally normal he would neither have written the cards nor sent them through the post. The defendant added that he was very sorry to have committed the offence and assured the magistrate that in the future it would never be necessary to again summon him to answer a similar charge.

His Worship informed the defendant that he was liable to a fine of \$500, and after warning him against repeating the offence, bound him over on the sum of \$100, to appear for judgment when called upon.

ATTEMPTING TO PASS A FORGED CHEQUE.

A Chinese was charged in Mr. Wood's Court this morning with attempting to pass a forged cheque for ten dollars on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge and the hearing was adjourned.

A SCHOOL TEACHER FINED.

A Chinese school teacher was fined ten dollars by Mr. Wood this morning for committing a breach of the local Education Ordinance by conducting a school after his name had been struck off the register.

AN ASTONISHING EXCUSE.

Sixty rickshaw and chair coolies were summoned before Mr. Melbourne this morning for various minor offences and fifty-nine of them were fined sums ranging from two to ten dollars.

One of the rickshaw coolies charged with soliciting by Inspector Garrod, Inspector of Traffic, pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Inspector Garrod, greatly surprised by the plea of "not guilty," said to the defendant, "Why, do you not remember approaching me in the street and asking me to hire your rickshaw?"

The defendant scrutinized the Inspector for several seconds and then replied, "Yes, I remember, but I have only been in Hongkong a short time and I did not know you were an Inspector."

THE MARINE COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST A BRITISH OFFICER.

In the Marine Court this morning before Commander Beekwith, R. N. Marine Magistrate, Magnus Anderson, Master of the s.s. *Lone*, charged E. C. Williams, 3rd Officer, with continued wilful neglect of duty and continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands of the Master.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The Master deposed that the accused on the 23rd inst., went ashore without informing any one in authority, at 6.30 p.m. and did not return until 8 a.m. the next day. Work was going on and the orders were that one officer and one engineer must be on board at all times. The Master said that when the accused returned he asked him why he had gone ashore without leave. The accused became abusive. The same offence had been committed by the accused previously, at Singapore, when he was warned.

The accused denied that he was informed of the rule, and stated that he had been on duty all day.

The second officer stated that he saw the accused ashore at about 7 o'clock. He knew the accused should have been aboard. It was understood that the 2nd and 3rd officers should take turns to stay on board at nights. He took his turn on each occasion when it became due.

Questioned by the Court, the accused admitted going ashore and returning at the time stated. He also admitted that he was supposed to be on duty, but he had been on duty all that day from 6 a.m. and "he went ashore inadvertently." When he tried to explain to the Master, the latter refused to listen to him.

After hearing other evidence the Marine Magistrate found the charge proved and sentenced the accused to 14 days' imprisonment with hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ITALIAN COMMUNITY AND THE PUBLIC MEETING.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

Sir,—At yesterday's meeting at the City Hall a letter signed by a Mr. F. di Canova was read by the Chairman in which it was desired to convey to the meeting the expression of the Italian community's opinion on the subject which was subsequently discussed.

Will you allow me through the columns of your paper to correct this statement, as I am officially informed not a single member of the Italian community was consulted by this gentleman on this matter and he was therefore not authorized to express any opinion but his own—I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

U. C. GALLUZZI,
Acting Consul for Italy.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

(To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL.")

DEAR SIR,—The interest which has been recently aroused in public matters in Hongkong indicates that the time has now arrived when it is expedient that the above Association should be formally constituted, and accordingly a Meeting will be held at the Theatre on Thursday next, the 3rd of May, at 5.30 p.m., in the presence of the proposed Rules and Regulations of the Association (a copy of which can be seen at my Office) and the election of Officers and a Committee and other business will be submitted to the Meeting.

The Honorable Mr. P. H. Holyoak has kindly consented to take the chair.

All those who have not yet joined may send in their names to me before the Meeting or give in their names at the Meeting. The proposed subscription is one dollar a year.

Yours faithfully,

A. S. D. COUSLAND,
Hon. Secretary pro tem.

4, Des Vaux Road Central.

THE FORTY YEAR TEST.

A man must have exceptional merit to survive for a period of forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was first offered to the public in 1872. From a small beginning it has grown in favour and popularity until it is now a world wide reputation. You will find nothing better for a cough or cold. Try it and you will understand why it is a favorite after a period of more than forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy not only gives relief to the throat, but it also cures the lungs. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SPORT.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

CLOSING CRUISE TO-MORROW.

The closing cruise of the season takes place to-morrow. There will be three yacht races for ladies—Handicap class, one design class, and Heyward Hays and Gael classes. Two token prizes for first in each class have been presented by H. E. Sir Henry May, who is patron of the Club.

The course will be—Mark boat in Quarry Bay, Channel Rocks, Cust Rock Buoy, Mark boat in Quarry Bay—all marks to Port. Distance 2.80 miles.

Event I—Preparatory Gun 2.35 p.m. Starting Gun 2.40 p.m.

HANDICAP CLASS.

Digue	Scratch
Bella	5 Secs. per mile.
Jessica	40 "
Aileen	45 "
Colleen	45 "
Kathleen	45 "
Musetta	5.00 "

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Event II—Preparatory Gun 2.45 p.m. Starting Gun 2.50 p.m.

HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASS.

Event III—Preparatory Gun 2.55 p.m. Starting Gun 3 p.m.

LYBETH CLASS.

Down	Scratch
Lady Urrula	5 Secs. per mile.
Sirius	5 "
Owl	5 "
Tecla	10 "
Tonnette	10 "

Lady May has kindly consented to present the prizes won during the season.

The attendance of members and their friends is requested from 2 p.m. on the lawn. Tea will be provided on the lawn.

RACING RESULTS.

HANDICAP CLASS.

ROLLA PRIZE.

Course—Lyemun Beacon (P), Kowloon Rock (P), Channel Rocks (S), Cust Rock Buoy (P). Distance 8.19 miles.

The result of this race was as under:—

Hcup on Finishing Corrected

Yacht	Course	Time	Corrected
Digue	Scratch	4 00 30	4 00 30
Bella	1 22	4 00 30	4 00 30
Jessica	2 25	4 00 30	4 00 30
Kathleen	3 25	4 00 30	4 00 30
Colleen	4 25	4 00 30	4 00 30
Aileen	5 25	4 00 30	4 00 30
Musetta	6 25	4 00 30	4 00 30

* Winner.

CRUISER CLASS ENGLISH HUG.

The Tie for the Championship of this class for the season over the following course, North Fairway Buoy (S), Stonecutters Island (S), Distance 8 miles, resulted in Irene winning by a margin of 6 minutes on the actual time, and 18 minutes on corrected time.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The exhibition match, Winners versus "The Rest," announced recently, will be played to-morrow, the 28th inst., on the Club ground. As is already known, the gross proceeds are to be devoted to the St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors. A charge of one hundred cents to the stand and fifty cents to the enclosure will be made to non-members of the Hongkong F.C. and a collection will be made on the ground.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will present the cup and medals to the Royal Engineers (Winners) at the conclusion of the game and it will be seen from the names of players, that the R.E. are putting out their strongest team, whilst the League Management Committee have selected the best available eleven to oppose them. This will be the last game of the season and football enthusiasts will doubtless avail themselves of this opportunity of supporting a most deserving War Charity.

Teams:—Royal Engineers. Goal—E. Williams, Right Back—W. Blumfield, Left Back—H. Coxon, Right Half—H. Fortop, Centre Half—H. Smith, Left Half—T. Richards, Outside Right—C. Millard, Inside Right—R. Townsend, Centre—A. Scott, Inside Left—H. White, Outside Left—J. Pearce, The Rest. Goal—W. E. Crocker (R.N.), Right Back—S. Cople (R.G.A.), Right Half—H. Dickinson (R.G.A.), Right Half—H. Germain (R.G.A.), Centre Half—J. Steward (Club), Left Half—J. Rodger (Club), Outside Right—R. W. Hopper (R.N.), Outside Left—L. Grotten (R.G.A.), Centre—W. T. Young (Club), Outside Left—H. McTavish (Club), Outside Left—J. Stalker (Club), Captain.

Referee—Mr. F. W. Wright.

Kick-off at 5 p.m. sharp.

The colours of "The Rest" will be white.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Singles Handicap F. A. Redmond (rec. 8/6) beat Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt (owes 4/6) by 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In the Doubles Handicap R. M. Henderson and H. Handley Pegg (rec. 10) beat O. H. Ritter and B. Buchan (rec. 3/6), 6-1, 6-1.

TO-MORROW'S MATCH.

This afternoon S. E. Green and S. H. Dodwell meet Lieut. Col. Crisp and Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt in the Professional Pair.

TO-MORROW'S MATCH.

To-morrow two events in Mixed Doubles Handicap will be played at a quarter to four. Mrs. Wilkley and F. A. Redmond (scratch) meet Mr. F. J. Gibson and C. Thorne (rec. 4/6).

The other match is Mr. and Mrs. Henderson 11/1, Mrs. Armstrong and Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt (owes 3/6).

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(With Tse Yat Po's Service.)

MILITARY CONFERENCE ON WAR QUESTIONS.

PEKING, April 26.

The Premier presided at yesterday's Military Conference which was attended by some 40 military officers. The sitting lasted from 9 o'clock to 1 p.m. and still no conclusion was reached. The conference will be resumed to-day and presumably the war policy will be approved.

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS IMPEACHED.

PEKING, April 26.

The Bill introduced in the Senate on the 24th impeaching Fui Sai Ying, Minister of Communications, was finally passed despite the fact that his supporters banded disks and stamped their feet in order to prevent the speakers being heard.

MORE BRIBERY RUMOURS.

PEKING, April 26.

It is reported that bribery has also been discovered in the Ministry of Navy.

THE FIGHTING IN SZECHUAN.

PEKING, April 26.

Tung Kai Yao, Tukwan of Yunnan, has wired that his troops which were proceeding to Szechuen have been routed.

111,000 MILES OF CLOTH AND FLANNEL.

MIL. FORSTER'S WONDERFUL WAR FIGURES.

After paying a warm tribute to the memory of Lord Kitchener, Mr. H. W. Forster, in introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, gave some highly interesting details of the work that has been accomplished on all the fronts.

Referring to the development of the Royal Flying Corps, he mentioned that flying schools had been established in Canada and Egypt, and anti-aircraft stations had been installed at various places. While not wishing to boast of what would happen in the case of renewed Zeppelin raids, he would say that the War Office had profited to the full by experience.

An interesting passage referred to the health of the troops, and Mr. Forster gave the following figures relating to enteric fever cases up to last week:—

France	4
Salonica	5
Egypt	9
Mesopotamia	5

Taking France alone, the number of cases among British troops of the typhoid group of diseases was 4,571. In the South African War the total was 60,000, and there were 8,927 deaths.

Mr. Forster stated that Lord Derby had invited Mr. Andrew Weir, a man of great business experience, to aid in the Supply Service.

The Financial Secretary gave the following interesting statistics:—
Vegetable gardens in Mesopotamia (acres) 52,000
Army boots (per month) at outbreak of war 50,000
Gas helmets 1,500,000
Sandbags 250,000,000
Khaki cloth 105,000,000
Flannel 105,000,000

There had been made, Mr. Forster added, 111,000 miles of cloth and flannel, sufficient to go four and a half times round the earth at the Equator.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER PROSECUTED IN JAPAN.

Mr. A. W. Curtis, Editor and Publisher of the *Kobe Herald*, and Mr. K. Matsuo, Chief Translator, have been proceeded against in the Kobe Court for a violation of the Press Law. Mr. Curtis was sentenced to a fine of ¥200—£100, and Mr. Matsuo to a fine of ¥200. The reason given is that a leading article entitled "And Japan?" in the issue of March 24th, was calculated to disturb the public peace and order.

In this "communicated" article it was stated that most young Japanese had welcomed the news of the Russian revolution with secret delight. Although they have no intention to follow the example. It referred to the "blind men of conservative and time-honoured ideas" who were still endeavouring to stem the tide of democracy in Japan and declared: "The blood of the young men is aflame with democratic ideas and it might cause an eruption if an opportunity arose. Another sentence in the article said: 'the actions of the ignorant conservatives in defying the Imperial Family as gods—super-beings—are not at all sound. The young men of the day are desirous of seeing the abolition of the peerage and equality of rights accorded to all His Majesty's subjects, and they are desirous of seeing the abolition of the peerage and equality of rights accorded to all His Majesty's subjects, and they are desirous of seeing the abolition of the peerage and equality of rights accorded to all His Majesty's subjects, and they are desirous of seeing the abolition of the peerage and equality of rights accorded to all His Majesty's subjects, and they are desirous of seeing the abolition of the peerage and equality of rights accorded to all His Majesty's subjects,

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ANOTHER DESTROYER ACTION.

ENEMY MAKE FOR OSTEND.

LONDON, April 26. A French Naval communiqué reports that a squadron of German destroyers bombarded Dunkirk for ten minutes on the night of April 25, while sailing past the Port.

The coast batteries replied and British and French patrol boats engaged the enemy, who retired towards Ostend at high speed.

A French torpedo-boat was sunk during the course of a short engagement.

The enemy's losses are unknown.

TO DEFEAT SUBMARINISM AND WIN THE WAR.

MORE SACRIFICES MUST BE MADE.

LONDON, April 26. In the House of Lords, Lord Lytton stated that the building of standardised ships was progressing as satisfactorily as the material available allowed. The loading and discharging of ships was proceeding as well as could be expected and at a rate which compared favourably with that in peace time.

The increase in freights and the insurance facilities had already induced a number of neutral ships to recommence running. Lord Lytton admitted that the coastal steamers were included in the weekly returns of arrivals and departures, but that, he declared, was not misleading, and no essential facts had been withheld. The Government's objects were more to ensure a fair distribution of essential commodities. More stringent measures might be necessary to attain these objects, but he was sure they would be cheerfully borne. The position of our enemies was infinitely worse than ours, but our situation was serious and great sacrifices must be made, voluntarily or compulsorily, in order to defeat submarine and win the war.

OUR DEPENDANCE ON SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 26. Lord Devonport, in the course of his speech in the House of Lords on the Food Motion, said that a vast tonnage was locked up in military transport. "Our shipping resources in no way assured our shipping against the daily wastage, although our existence depended on our shipping. There was no immediate prospect of the release of the locked up shipping. Lord Devonport said that he was not despondent. The situation could be faced, but only by a diminution in consumption."

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, April 26. The Italian Naval report for the week ending April 22, states that there were 395 arrivals and 425 sailings. One steamer under 2,300 tons was sunk, and one under 750 tons. One sailing ship over 210 tons was sunk and two steamers were attacked by a raider and a submarine respectively. Both escaped.

BRITISH OUTPUT OF MACHINE-GUNS.

LONDON, April 26. Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters says that we can outnumber the enemy in the supply of machine-guns, as in other weapons.

EAST AFRICA.

THE WETTEST SEASON FOR NINE YEARS.

LONDON, April 26. An official message from East Africa states that the season is the wettest for nine years.

Large operations are suspended, and a large German hospital, in the Rufiji area, has surrendered owing to flooding and hunger.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

LONDON, April 26. The Budget is postponed to May 2.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

PROSPECT OF SOLUTION.

LONDON, April 26. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law indicated that there was a possibility of a solution of the Irish question. He said that Mr. Lloyd George would make a statement next week.

THE WORK OF THE BRITISH AIR BOARD.

LONDON, April 26. In the House of Commons Mr. Baird, describing the work of the Air Board, said that, taking the figure 8 as the monthly average of the output of aeroplanes last year, the average for the first three months of 1917 was 16. He anticipated that the average for the next three months would be 19, and he hoped by the end of the year the monthly average would be 38.

He paid a tribute to the valuable assistance received from France and also announced that a Committee, with Lord Northcliffe as chairman, and composed of representatives of the Services, Government Departments, the Dominions and aeroplane manufacturers, was inquiring into the steps that might be taken for the development of aviation after the war for civil and commercial purposes, from the domestic, imperial and international standpoint, and the extent to which the British and Dominion air services could be utilised therefor.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS.

LONDON, April 26. The following decorations are announced:—

Croix de Guerre—Major Hugh Knox Niven.

Order of the Crown of Italy—Commander—Lieut. Colonel George Chenevix Trench.

Belgian Order of Crown Officer—Captain Stewart Douglas, Colonel Almon Wright, Major Adrian de Wiert.

Serbian Order of the White Eagle (4th Class)—Lieutenant Godfrey Droge.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THOUSANDS OF GERMAN DEAD.

LONDON, April 26. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We slightly advanced our line to-day southward of the Scarpe river, where two German field guns were captured on Tuesday. Many thousands of German dead lie on the battlefield we now occupy."

The fine weather on Tuesday facilitated many successful air-raids, bombing railway junctions, aerodromes, billets, and dumps. A large bomb struck the engine of a moving train. The engine was blown off the line and the train was wrecked. Hostile troops and transport were also successfully engaged by our machine-guns. There was much air-fighting, seven German machines being brought down, eight driven down, and two balloons destroyed.

Six of our machines are missing.

GERMAN DEFEAT BY THE FRENCH CONFIRMED.

LONDON, April 26. A French communiqué states: "Artillery continued all along the front, north of Vaux Saillon. Machine-gun and artillery fire frustrated an attack against our trenches."

It is confirmed that the Germans this morning were bloodily defeated in an attempt against Hureth Farm. Stopped at first by our fire, they renewed the assault shortly afterwards but vigorous counterattacks threw them back on their own lines. During this action our artillery caught and dispersed large German concentrations in the region north of the Vauler plateau.

ACTIVITY NEAR DIXMUDE.

LONDON, April 26. A Belgian communiqué states: "Artillery duels were resumed at different points, especially near Dixmude."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 26. A German official report transmitted by wireless states that three English attacks northward of Monchy were repulsed with heavy losses.

THE BALKAN THEATRE.

BRITISH ADVANCES.

LONDON, April 26. A British official report from Salonika states: "After three days' bombardment we attacked last night on a two-and-a-half miles front between the southern end of Lake Doiran and a point north-westward of Doidzel. We advanced northward of Doidzel 600 yards on a mile-front. We repelled four counterattacks, and consolidated our position. We penetrated the enemy's trenches further eastward, but we were unable to retain the ground. Fighting continues."

THE NAVAL FIGHT IN THE CHANNEL.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

LONDON, April 25. The Press Bureau has published the details of the action reported on the 21st inst.

The number of German destroyers was six not five.

The British destroyer leaders *Swift* and *Broke* were night-patrolling in the Channel on a westerly course. They sighted the enemy flotilla on the port bow at 12.40 in the morning proceeding at high speed in the opposite direction.

The night was calm and it was intensely dark. The enemy were within 600 yards' range when they were first sighted. Simultaneously with the line the Germans opened fire with a blaze of flames. The *Swift* instantly replied, and Commander Peck, without hesitation, decided to ram the leading destroyer. The wheel was wrecked round, and the *Swift*, with every occupant on the bridge blinded by the flashes, drove straight at the enemy.

It must be realised that the ramming of one of a line of destroyers clashing through in pitch darkness at between twenty and thirty knots is an exceedingly delicate operation. An initial miscalculation of a few degrees of the helm or a few revolutions more or less of the propellers spell failure, which probably means being rammed by the next enemy boat. The *Swift* missed her object, but traversed the line unscathed. She turned like a hawk upon her quarry, and, while turning, neatly torpedoed another boat. Again she dashed at the leading boat, which again eluded her, and without firing another shot the enemy boat full-speed into the darkness, with the *Swift* in pursuit.

When sighting the enemy the *Broke*, under Commander Evans, was steaming astern of the *Swift*. On the latter altering her course to ram the leader, the *Broke* torpedoed the second boat on the line and opened fire with every gun.

The dull glow from every funnel of the six enemy boats stoking furiously for full-speed lit up their upper works, enabling Commander Evans to decide his tactics. Gathering speed for a blow he swung to port and rammed the third boat, full speed, fair and square, abreast of the aft funnel. This locked both boats fought desperately in a hand-to-hand conflict. The *Broke* swept the enemy's decks at point-blank range with every gun from her main armament to a pom-pom, maxim, rifle and pistols.

The two remaining destroyers of the German line poured in a devastating fire upon the *Broke*, whose foremost guns were reduced from eighteen to six. Midshipman Gyles, in charge of the forecastle, though wounded in the eye, kept all the foremost guns in action and assisted the depleted crews to load. Meanwhile a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up the *Broke's* forecastle from the rammed destroyer, and amid the blind flashes of the forecastle guns rushed aft. Midshipman Gyles, half blinded by blood, met their rush single-handed with his revolver, which a German attempt to seize, but Seaman Ingleson promptly bayoneted him. The remainder, excepting two feigning death who were made prisoners, were driven overboard.

The *Broke*, two minutes after ramming, wrenched fire from her sinking adversary, and attempted to ram the last boat on the line. She failed, however, but hit the latter's consort on the stem with a torpedo. The *Broke* hotly engaged with these and the other fleeing destroyers, followed by the *Swift*, but a shell struck the *Broke's* boiler-room, disabling her main engines. The enemy vanished in the darkness.

The *Broke* now headed towards a destroyer which was heavily on fire and whose crew sent up loud appeals for mercy. Regardless of the danger from the enemy's magazines exploding, the *Broke* moved slowly towards her. The cries "Save! Save!" were redoubled, when the German destroyer unexpectedly opened fire.

The *Broke*, now unscathed and unable to manoeuvre or extricate herself, silenced their treacherous with four rounds, then fired a torpedo which hit the destroyer amidships.

Meanwhile the *Swift*, unable to maintain full-speed, owing to a slight injury received earlier in the engagement, abandoned the chase, and presently she sighted an outlying stationary destroyer from which were heard confused voices. She warily approached with her guns trained on the stranger. The latter was the sinking destroyer rammed by the *Broke*. The enemy crew bellowed in unison, "We surrender!" Suspecting treachery, the *Swift* awaited developments. The German destroyer's crew stopped shouting, the heels slowly over, and sank stern foremost, the crew taking to the water. The *Swift* directed her searchlight on and rescued the survivors.

The crews of the *Swift* and *Broke* cheered, each other out in the darkness till they were hoarse.

The British casualties were comparatively light.

The spirit of the wounded can be optimised in the conduct of the *Broke's* helmsman Rowley, who was hit four times by shell fragments, but remained at the wheel throughout the action. He only betrayed that he was wounded by reporting to the Captain, "I am going off now, sir," and then fainting.

The *Broke* was commanded by Commander Evans, the Antarctic explorer.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, April 26. The Admiralty reports arrivals during the week 2,685 sailings, 2,621.

Forty vessels of over 1,000 tons and 15 under were sunk.

Twenty-seven vessels were unsuccessful, but we were unable to retain the ground. Fighting continues."

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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LIBERALS AND LAND COLONISATION.

The Committee appointed by the Scottish Liberal members of Parliament to consider the land question have drafted a unanimous report. Their remit was to suggest a non-controversial settlement of outstanding difficulties with the view of promoting a comprehensive scheme of land colonies, having special regard to the conditions arising out of the war. The Committee are of opinion that, in the national interest, returned soldiers should be encouraged to settle in this country rather than go to the Dominions, and they point to the fact that 10,000 applications for new or enlarged holdings have not been satisfied as evidence that there is a genuine "land hunger" in Scotland. They appeal on patriotic grounds for a cessation of controversy, and for a combined effort to devise a scheme of land settlement. They suggest a closer land settlement with small holding colonies of various sizes. In many cases such a proposal can be most economically and expeditiously carried out by absorbing the men into existing villages by utilising existing houses, and where housing is not available by the immediate erection of temporary buildings from the material which will no longer be required for the military. The Committee strongly advocate rural co-operation, and every inducement should be held out to the men to co-operate as regards buying and selling and the working of the holdings. Emphasis is also laid on the aid which the revival of subsidiary rural industries would bring to the success of a system of intensive land cultivation, and they deal with afforestation as a valuable adjunct. It is hoped to arrange a conference with the Scottish Unionist members of Parliament with the view of devising a generally acceptable scheme for submission to the legislature.

SCOTTISH HERRING HARVEST.

"Come buy my caller herring" is a cry that is falling on deaf ears in Scotland, and "tatties and herrin," that used to be a popular item in the plain feeding of Scottish folk, are now seldom met with. An extraordinary position, as a consequence, has now arisen. Every effort in the domain of agriculture is being made to produce as much food at home as possible, so as to reduce the amount imported from abroad down to the last hundredweight. And at the same time "halesome farin" of herring—the bountiful harvest of the sea on all our coasts—is actually being sent out of the country. This, it is alleged, is the result of a recently developed niceness of palate, or whim of fashion, on the part of the Scottish people. The difficulty of transport and distribution is another cause of the neglect of herring due to war conditions. Actually it is easier to take herring to America than to distribute them in Glasgow or Dundee.

The herring harvest is a very considerable item in our food resources in Scotland. And it is one that should be specially valued at the present time. It offers a way of escape to those who find a difficulty in conforming to the Food Controller's limits. Like that other Scottish food, oatmeal, it has not come under his ban; it is a means of supplementing our war rations. Scotland has long been famous for its herring and it is the mainstay of our Scottish fisheries. A numerous and well-equipped fleet prosecutes the industry, and the boats move from point to point with the migration of the herring shoals. Before the war, the ordinary year's fishing amounted to 4,500,000 cwts., valued at £2,000,000. Last year there were landed 2,000,000 cwts.; this year the fishing will probably be equally productive. An official associated with the industry was concerned, the Scottish housewife in regard to proper cooking. Another authority says that salted herring was not as popular as fresh, due to a measure to the housewife who cooks in haste. Thirst-provoking as well as unpalatable, he asserts, the badly-cooked "salty" might sap the patriotism of the diner at the other end by driving him to spend more in drink, and to that extent make him desert the call to economy.

Food values in these days of patriotic self-denial are a matter of general study. "If fish were cheaper," says the Medical Officer of Edinburgh, "there would be a greater run upon it. If people had plenty of potatoes, herring, and oatmeal porridge, they would be as well off as their forefathers—and they were not bad specimens." He points out that, taking meat as the standard, herring had about one-third or one fourth of its energy producing value, salmon about one-half, and cod and haddock about one-eighth. He once heard a gourmet say that if herring were scarce it would be sought after as one of our choicest foods. Another declares that the herring, "properly tried or potted, is one of the tastiest and wholesome of dishes."

And as to its food value, we are told that "four good herring at 1s. 6d. is quite as good as one pound of beefsteak at 2s. 6d."

AN EFFECTIVE APPEAL.

The Secretary for Scotland had gratifying evidence of the effectiveness of the appeal he made to a Scottish audience to put their savings in the War Loan. In words and telling language he declared that those who hoarded their money at this time were not only fools but traitors. Next day an old lady appeared at a Scottish Bank with a bag containing £100 in gold, which she said had been in her house for sixteen years, and she gave the Scottish Secretary full credit for compelling her to surrender. She did not mind, she said, being called a

fool, but she was not to remain a day longer under the imputation of being a traitor.

SIR GEORGE COOPER.

The Scottish Baronet, Sir George Cooper, who put £2,000,000 into the War Loan, was a solicitor in Elgin before he came into the greater part of the large fortune of "Chicago Smith," a relative of Lady Cooper's. "Chicago Smith" was the Scot who owned a considerable portion of the theatre from which he took his nickname, having bought land cheap after the great fire. He lived at the Reform Club, London, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach insulted him after his death by insinuating that his habit had been a garret and his daily cost of living only about sixpence. Sir George used to have a deer forest—he may have it still, on the western slope of the Grampians, including the famous "sanctuary."

WHERE MONEY IS MADE.

A case in the Scottish Court of Session furnishes remarkable evidence of what the war has done for some people. A well-known firm of distillers in Leith had to go into liquidation more than a year ago. But it appears that if the firm had held out for a few months such a course would have been unnecessary. Since the liquidator took over the business the profits on whisky have advanced so enormously that he had to appear before the Court and ask what he was to do with the money. As the result of the rise of price of whisky in bond, people who never expected to see their money again are now about to receive a nice fat cheque from the liquidator engaged in winding up the concern.

COMMISSIONER D. C. LAMB.

The Salvation Army is represented on the Imperial After-War Emigration Committee by Commissioner D. C. Lamb, a native of Frochheim, Forfarshire. Joining the Salvation Army at Aberdeen early in life, his advancement in the organisation was rapid. He was closely associated with the late General Booth when he launched his "Darkest England" scheme, and for a number of years was governor of the social farm colony at Hadleigh, Essex. When the Army first took up emigration, he was made director of the new department, the success of which is due in large measure to his gift of organisation. The Commissioner, apart from the Salvation Army, is greatly interested in Poor-Law matters, and gave evidence as an authority on vagrancy before the Poor-Law Royal Commission.

CHIEF'S PROTESTANTISM.

Approve the strong stand made in Crief and district against the adoption of a Roman Catholic candidate for West Perthshire, "The Man about Town" in the "Dundee Advertiser" says that he inquired of a native how it came about that Crief and Comrie were so bountifully endowed with bulwarks of Protestantism, and was told that the people had never forgiven the Papists in Prince Charles's army from burning down Crief. I can vouch from one incident that the feeling is still very strong. Some years ago I happened to be in Crief on holiday, news came of an extensive massacre of Christians in China; and a venerable lady to whom I related the sad tidings was filled with horror. Next day when I met her, however, her manner towards me was decidedly formal. The explanation soon came. "Why," she demanded icily, "did you not tell me yesterday that those folk massacred in China were only Catholics?"

A HOMELY GREETING.

An Edinburgh lad who was on the troopship torpedoed early in January in the Mediterranean writes to say that he will never forget his rescuers. They were Aberdeenians aboard one of their own trawlers, and they made him thoroughly at home. "We had salt herring and tatties for breakfast," he says, "and they tasted good after a spell of the oily mixtures of the Near East. In was grand, too, to hear the old Aberdeen dialect. 'Foe are ye feelin' noo?' 'Fot we ye like the eat, indie?' 'Ye no, see fie' faced as fan we land ye, and so on."

THIS WEEK'S STORY.

Provost Thomson, Montrose, told this story at the induction of a minister at Leith. A young Scottish lad and lass were taking a quiet walk, and under the influence of the sweet companion-ship the lad said, "Oh, Maggie, I'd like to be an octopus!" "Whatever would you want to be an octopus for?" "Well, Maggie, an octopus has a great many arms, and if I had them I would throw them 'round you." "Oh, Georgie," replied Maggie, "ye dinna need see many arms; just use what you have."

MAMMOTH WAR RECORD.

GREAT CATALOGUE OF ALL PRINTED MATTER.

A scheme to form a complete bibliography of everything published in relation to the war has been inaugurated by Mr. Alex. J. Philip, with the support of the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations. This bibliography, which will be on a larger scale than anything ever attempted, will include not only books and pamphlets, but also posters and handbills, circulars relating to the Navy, Army, war savings, national economy, and other matters arising from the war. Even cinema films will be included in the record. Much of this literature has already disappeared, without leaving even a record of its appearance. Some stray copies may exist, half-forgotten, hidden away in drawers in private houses, and it is the purpose of the compilers of the bibliography to make as full a record as possible of all this fugitive matter. The great value of such a catalogue to students of history and sociology is sufficient reason for undertaking the work, which entails a world-wide organization, with correspondents collecting records in all languages in all countries.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has classes it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm from the Lungs and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and always irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

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HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

The undermentioned having been transferred from H.K.V.C. to H.K.V.C. are allotted Corps and posted to Engineer Company. No. 2061 Spr. P. Tester No. 2062 Spr. F. A. Brown.

Pte. G. Mellis is granted leave for the duration of the war from 17th May 1917.

Pte. W. Thomson is granted leave for the duration of the war from 24th April 1917.

Gr. W. J. Hinton is granted 4 months' leave from 16th May 1917.

Reference Corps Orders No. 3 of 23. 2. 17. the leave therein granted to Pte. C. H. Davis is hereby cancelled.

Spr. C. M. Pereira is granted leave for the duration of the war from 28th April 1917.

STRECK OFF.

Pte. G. H. Davis and Pte. A. M. Costa are struck off the strength of the Corps from 23rd April 1917.

The leave granted to Spr. J. Tewan and Pte. C. A. Alexander having expired, they are struck off the strength of the Corps from 27th April 1917.

DETAILS OF ENGINEER COMPANY DUTIES at Lyceum from 1st to 16th May, 1917, has been posted at Headquarters.

PARADES.

Monday 30th instant.—

5.10 p.m. Left. Right Sections M. G. Co. Scouts Coy. and Civil Service Coy. outside Courts of Justice under unit Commanders and proceed by car to Polo Ground.

Centre Section M. G. Co. drill at Kowloon Dock. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps. Edgecumbe, Grimes and Edmondson.

5.30 p.m.—Artillery Battery (except members coming off and going on guard) at Belchers Battery.

Tuesday, 1st May.—

7.20 a.m.—Belchers 5 Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m.—Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m.—Stricker's Power Section at Headquarters.

5.45 p.m.—Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

5.45 p.m.—Signalling Section "A" class at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 2nd May.—

5.15 p.m.—Artillery Battery, Belchers 6 Section, Left, Centre, Right Sections 31 G. Co. Scouts Company and Civil Service Coy. at Headquarters for lecture

by Captain G. E. Stewart, H.K.V.C., on "Musketry Instruction." A note book and pencil to be brought by every member attending.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

Thursday, 3rd May.—

7.30 a.m. Belchers 5 Section at Belchers Battery.

5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground O.M.S. Mitchell, Corp. Grimes and Edmondson will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R. A. Theatre.

DETAILS.

On duty 29th instant Civil Company.

On duty 30th instant Centre Section M. G. Co.

On duty 1st May Right Section M. G. Co.

SHIPPING

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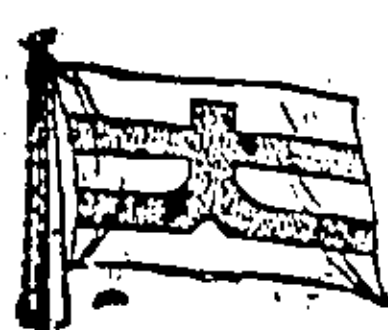
SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KORE.

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North American Line.

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"CANADA MARU" Saturday, 28th April, at 3 p.m.
"PANAMA MARU" Friday, 11th May, at 2 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE

For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"JOSHIN MARU" Saturday, 28th April, at 8 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 29th April, at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
* Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

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SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI & MANILA	CHINSHU	April 28, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	ANSHU	April 29, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	May 1, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	May 3, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	KUICHOW	May 6, Daylight.

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Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE	KUITSANG	SATURDAY, April 28, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	WANGSANG	SATURDAY, April 28, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	LOKSANG	TUESDAY, May 1, Daylight.
KORE & MOJI	FAMSANG	TUESDAY, May 1, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE	LAISANG	TUESDAY, May 1, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOYSANG	THURSDAY, May 3, Daylight.
MANILA	LOOVSANG	THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 p.m.

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STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgkins	TUESDAY, 1st May at 12 Noon.
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 4th May at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

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SHIPPING

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S.S. "MEIKAI MARU"

THE Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's S.S. "MEIKAI MARU" will be despatched by the Toyo Kisen Kaisha from this Port for Japan, San Francisco, Panama and South American Ports, on TUESDAY, the 30th April at Noon. For full particulars regarding Freight, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO,

Agent, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Agents, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1711

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to an Outbreak of Fire on Board this vessel a GENERAL AVERAGE contribution of 3 per cent will be collected. It is required that the General Average Bond be signed and deposits made before countersignature of Bills of Lading can be given.

For further particulars apply to

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Mon., 30th April, at Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-18 knots	Sat., 1st May.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 23rd May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Thurs., 1st June.
SEIYUNO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Tues., 19th June.
PERIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Tues., 3rd July.

First Class to London G\$348. (471-10.0) Return G\$609. (2123)

"San Francisco G\$250. " G\$437.50.

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Steamer	Tons & Speed	Sailing

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KORE, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA	SAWA MARU, Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500	TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon.
	YOKOHAMA MARU, Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500	WEDNESDAY, 8th May at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Soyeda, Tons 12,500	FRIDAY, 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KORE	KATORI MARU, Capt. Kon, Tons 21,000	SUNDAY, 20th April at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	KOMO MARU, Capt. Inazu, Tons 16,000	THURSDAY, 17th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KORE	HANGOON MARU, Capt. Kobayashi, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 10th May.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

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Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

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SHALL THE GERMANS COME BACK?

THE ANSWER GIVEN BY THE PUBLIC MEETING.

At scarcely more than twenty-four hours' notice one of the largest Public Meetings ever held in the Colony assembled in the Theatre Royal last evening at 5.30 p.m., and passed practically unanimously a resolution almost identical in its terms with that proposed by the Hon. Mr. Holyoak in the Legislative Council Chamber recently, expressing the view that it is in the best interests of the Colony that the Germans should be excluded from the Colony for a period to be prescribed after the Declaration of Peace, and thereafter under strict licence. In the Legislative Council the resolution was opposed by the Government and the two Chinese members and defeated. Thereafter a very largely attended meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held and the motion was endorsed with only two dissentients. In view of a very widely expressed desire, this public meeting was held at the Theatre last night. If the Theatre has ever been so crowded before, it can certainly be said that it has never before been so crowded with men. A few ladies were present—probably less than twenty, among an audience numbering at least 700. A rumour had got abroad that Chinese were likely to attend the meeting in force, but as a matter of fact very few were present.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. H. P. White, who was supported on the platform by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce and representative of the Chamber on the Legislative Council), and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (representative of the Justices of the Peace on the Legislative Council).

The CHAIRMAN, on rising to speak, was greeted with great applause. He said: Ladies and gentlemen, this meeting has been convened in response to a widely expressed wish that the commercial public of Hongkong, outside of the Chamber of Commerce, should be given an opportunity of expressing their views in regard to the exclusion of Germans from the Colony for a prescribed period after the conclusion of the war. We all realise and recognise that this question is one of Imperial policy, and as such, it will ultimately be determined by the Imperial Government, which, no doubt, will be guided in arriving at a decision by the attitude adopted by the Allied and other Powers. All we maintain is that the commercial community of this Colony has an undoubted right to express its opinion on the question at issue—(Applause)—and that its views should be transmitted through the proper channels to those at Home who will represent the Colony at the Imperial Conference when the time for doing so has arrived. (Applause.) I now call upon the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak to propose a resolution, which will be open for discussion after it has been seconded, and I ask, gentlemen, that the discussion shall be allowed to proceed without undue heat, and that tolerance may be shown towards those who may express views which do not coincide with our own. (Applause.)

Rising again, the Chairman read a lengthy communication from Mr. P. H. Holyoak, expressing the cordial sympathy of the local Italian community with the objects of the meeting.

ADDRESS BY THE HON. MR. HOLYOAK.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak was accorded a great ovation when he rose to address the meeting. He said:—Gentlemen, I have brought this resolution before you at a public meeting because I was inundated with letters and telegraphic messages and enquiries as to whether the general public of Hongkong could attend the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, and I was obliged to say "I am afraid you can neither attend, because the building's capacity will not hold you, nor can you vote if you do attend, because you are not qualified to do so." And in every case the reply was this: "Will you arrange a public meeting so that we can have a voice?" That is why I have ventured to call you together this evening, and I am confident that you will endorse the resolution which I am going to put before you now. (Applause.) The resolution which I have to propose is:—

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is in the best interests of the Colony that persons of German nationality should be excluded therefrom for a prescribed period of years following the declaration of peace, and that subsequently they be only admitted to the Colony under strict licence."

Now, gentlemen, you will notice a very slight difference between the terms of this resolution and that which was adopted by the Chamber of Commerce. In the Chamber, resolution, as you know, we had the words "for a period of ten years," and, in speaking to that resolution in the Chamber, I said that the term ten years was a purely academic term, and when I said that I meant that the Chamber does not really care whether it is for ten years or for ever—(Applause)—whether it may seem wise to the Imperial powers to whom all these questions must be referred, that it shall be only for a period of shorter duration.

But we are determined that whatever duration it shall be for they shall never come back except upon terms by which we can control them. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, the opposition, so far as I can follow it in the discussions which have taken place, and in the various letters, anonymous and otherwise, which have passed through the papers—in a word, the bulk of the important part of the opposition to our resolution—is to be found in this: First of all, we almost all of us agree on the question of sentiment. (Applause.) Upon that I shall dwell later, because it is, of necessity, an important part of our case. Secondly, we were told by my hon. friend, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chi Fak—and this was the sum and substance of his argument, as far as I understand it, for China or for the Chinese subjects here—that the time is inopportune, and, lastly, we have been told that it is impracticable, and that we have not dealt fully with the economic reasons which are inevitably bound up with it. Now, gentlemen, I propose briefly, and as far as lies in my humble power, to deal with those three points of view before putting this resolution. I said in the Chamber that you cannot avoid the question of sentiment in viewing the aftermath of this war, and there I feel that I am upon certain and incontrovertible ground. (Applause.) It is not in the nature of things for those of us who have already been touched by the war, by personal loss or the loss of relatives, and those who will be so touched before the end of the war, to forget it for many years to come. (Applause.) Neither can we forget the manner in which some of them died—the atrocities which brought their end, the painful death-struggle through gas, the wholesale murder by the sinking of unarmed and defenceless ships, the hurling of shells, through Zeppelin raids, upon the undefended coast and the interior towns of England where women and children were shattered mercilessly; the murder of Edith Cavell, and the assassination of Captain Fryatt, which the men of the mercantile marine are not likely to forget for many years to come. (Hear, hear.) And, mark you, if we do not support this resolution we are practically telling these men that we are going to welcome back with open arms the murderers of their comrades in the mercantile marine. (Applause.) There are the Belgian atrocities, which occurred at the opening of the war, right down to the last and most horrible of all—the sinking of hospital ships with defenceless and maimed creatures on board going to a place of refuge. These are horrors which cannot be forgotten for many years to come. (Hear, hear.) I want to try and prove to you that this German character of brutality is so ingrained by education in the German people that you will not eradicate it, even though they are defeated, for many years to come. Let me quote to you words in support of this, which were uttered not many weeks ago and within the confines of this building by an eminent American professor who is well qualified to speak as a student of international history. These are the words he uttered:—Speaking of the arguments of Frederick the Great, designed for the political instruction of the Hohenzollern dynasty, he said:—Here we have the beginnings of that which has led to all that has happened since." I quote it to you:—

"If a ruler is obliged to sacrifice his own person for the welfare of his subjects, he is all the more obliged to sacrifice treaty engagements, the continuance of which would be harmful to his country. Is it better that a nation should perish, or that a Sovereign should break his treaty?"

"Do not be ashamed of making interested alliances from which you yourself can derive the whole advantage. Do not make the foolish mistake of not breaking them when you believe your interests require it."

When he is about to conclude a treaty with some foreign Power, if a Sovereign remembers he is a Christian, he is lost."

These words represented the so-called century and a half later Nietzsche wrote the gospel of force into a sort of system, the doctrine, being the doctrine of the super-man and the inalienable right of the giant to act as the giant, of the strong to dominate the weak, of the powerful to overwhelm and trample upon the powerless. Then came the great historian, von Treitschke, breathing the philosophy of force into the very soul of Germany. "Why talk of founding colonies?" he said. Let us take Holland; then we shall have them ready-made. Then came Bernhardi, soldier and military strategist, and a frank exponent of the same philosophy. His book, "Germany in the Next War," presented in all its ugly brutality, the philosophy of force. Germany may explain the 'Anconia' she may explain the 'Gulf Light', the 'Petrolite', the 'Communipaw' and the 'Persia', the 'Sussex' and the 'Yasaka Maru'. She may indemnify without apologising. She may apologise without indemnifying. But even the marvellous richness of the German tongue will never enable her to justify her presence in Belgium, or those tiny corpses now forever entombed in the iron coffin of the 'Lusitania'. For this generation, the word 'Kultur' like

Pompey's statue, drips with blood." (Applause.)

Now, gentlemen, that spirit has been breathed into the very soul of the people, as it has been explained to them, that it is part and parcel of their national attitude of mind, and I say that for many years to come it will not be eradicated. It was shown most clearly when the 'Lusitania' was sunk. A public school holiday was given throughout Germany, at which the Hymn of Hate, among other things, was sung. This is one of the verses of the Hymn of Hate:—

"You will we hate with a hating hate: We will never forget our hate. Hate by water, and hate by land, Hate of the head and hate of the hand. Hate of the hammer and hate of the crown."

Hate of seventy millions choking down: We have as one, we hate as one. We have one foe, and one alone— ENGLAND!"

NOT RETALIATION BUT JUST RESTRICTION.

Gentlemen, whatever may happen as the result of this war—and we believe we are about to enter the beginning of the final stage of the struggle, I do not say victory is in sight, but the beginning of the end is approaching—if, as a result of this war, Germany is brought to her knees and the Prussian spirit is crushed for ever, I pledge my word to you that it will be remembered by the German people for all time that it was England who stopped them getting into Paris. Yet you are asked to admit these people within the bounds of the Colony, remembering that this hate is there and that it will not be forgotten by them, any more than by us, for many years to come. (Applause.) I shall probably be told in the papers to-morrow that this is a policy of retaliation, and that it cannot be defended upon any Christian ground whatsoever. I have no hesitation in saying that it is not a policy of retaliation; it is just restitution. (Loud applause.) So much, gentlemen, for the question of sentiment, which cannot be excluded from this argument, say what you will. In reply to the argument that the time is inopportune—which, after all, is the policy of "wait and see" which wrecked the Asquith War Government—I contend that unpopularity and inefficiency brought us within deadly peril of defeat, and for us to shut our eyes to the future and say we cannot now decide questions which affect the vast war issue is to commit practically the same fault that has been charged against Great Britain over and over again by her very foes. (Applause.) And I say, here and now, that before the war comes to a definite end, this Colony, jointly with other Colonies which have already raised their voices, should declare in no uncertain manner that, if it be in the Empire's interests, we will not have the Germans. (Applause.) I have said clearly that we do not seek to dictate—nor do we—to the Imperial authorities. All this meeting seeks to do, and all that I have said to do up to now, is to have the voice of this Colony represented at the debate which must inevitably take place as to the post-war policy of the Allies. (Applause.) It would be presumptuous and folly to say that this Colony alone should exclude Germans. If it were decided that, for the benefit of the Empire as a whole, they should be allowed to re-enter the Colonies and our great possessions, Hongkong would not be backward in admitting them if it told to do so in the interests of the Empire, though we certainly would not welcome them. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, I come to the question which, after all, is the most important of all. I have been charged in anonymous letters and elsewhere with not dealing fully with the question of the practicability, or impracticability, of this suggestion. I contend, with the Hon. Mr. Anton, that it is not merely a question of pounds, shillings and pence, and we owe it to those who are fighting that we are prepared to make sacrifices, if necessary, both in recognition of what they have done for us, and because, ultimately, it will be for the national welfare. (Applause.) But I contend, also, that it would be directly to the benefit of the Colony that we should exclude Germans from re-entry into our port for a period of years. (Applause.)

WHAT THE LIQUIDATION PROVIDED.

Gentlemen, at the outbreak of war the liquidations proved that there was no less than 10,000,000 dollars' worth of goods, to say the very least, revolving in credit, which had passed out of the control of the merchant—in some cases remaining still in Hongkong, though in the hands of the Chinese dealers; and, in other cases, already passed up country—and these were all out on credit, and had not been paid for. One of the greatest difficulties the liquidators had to deal with was in obtaining the money due for these goods, which had been delivered on credit terms, and in some cases, on very long credit terms. Now I contend that this 10,000,000 dollars' worth of trade was very largely over-trading, and therefore unsound trading, and the proof of that is that this Colony has been suffering from it for nearly two and a half years, and is only just beginning to recover from it. At the risk of wearying you, I want to argue this point a little more definitely, because the papers were not clear in their statements with regard to the Chamber of Commerce meeting at which I dwelt upon this very point. It was no uncommon thing for a Lancashire traveller, representing a Lancashire manufacturer or Manchester middleman, to come to this Colony during periods of intense trade depression, when the merchants were absolutely unable to do any trade whatsoever, because business was practically stagnant, and for us to hear of very large

orders being placed with the travellers who visited the Colony. This explanation of that was this: The goods were sold on credit and they were sold very much below the market. They were identical with the goods, in some cases, which had been imported and were really lying ready for sale, for spot cash, in godowns in Hongkong, and could have been delivered by British merchants at that moment. But the German firms in question knew that they had bills falling due in the near future, and therefore they had to go on not only selling, but, what was more important, they had to go on buying, in order that their credit might revolve. And I contend that the liquidations have proved this, if they have proved nothing else, that when the cargo arrived, the cargo which was hypothecated against certain bills and on which the German merchant had given a letter of lien, was delivered to the Chinese merchant, and the money obtained for it was used, not for paying against the letter of lien, but for meeting other bills which were long overdue. In other words, that is, in practical phraseology, a charge of criminal fraud. (Applause.) I can only tell you from my personal knowledge of the liquidations, although personally I had no hand in them—therefore, perhaps, I saw more of the game than some of those who had—that it was no uncommon thing for the Germans here who had cargo in their godowns belonging to other people, to carry on the same game, using that cargo, which was held in trust, for the payment of liabilities which were overdue and which were not concerned with that particular firm in question. That, gentlemen, on very broad lines, was the system of credit trade which the British merchants had to meet and which made it so difficult for them, in time of depression, to trade, simply because, as is natural with the Chinese, the Chinese dealer liked a gamble, and if he could buy cheaper he just took the chance and gambled, as he will do. This result of the liquidations has convinced the merchants of Hongkong that all this trading which they have for so long deprecated, was unsound and immoral, and for two and a half years we have been struggling to produce a sight of order out of chaos. That has very nearly been evolved, and the merchants of Hongkong have said that credit trade is a thing of the past, and I say to-day, with absolute confidence, that the trade of this port is in a healthier and sounder condition than it has been for many years. (Applause.)

AGAIN I ASK: WILL YOU ALLOW THE GERMAN TO COME BACK AND RE-INTRODUCE THAT FORM OF CREDIT, EVEN THOUGH HE BE HARMLESS, AS HE WILL BE HAMPERED, BY SHORTNESS OF CREDIT FACILITIES FROM THE BANKS FOR MANY YEARS TO COME? ("No, no.")

POST-WAR TRADING WITH GERMANY.

With regard to the one important question raised in one anonymous letter, as to whether this Colony should go on trading with the Germans, I would say that my resolution deals more particularly with the residence of Germans in this port. The question as to whether we shall trade with Germany must, of course, be bound up with the whole Imperial policy, which will be decided, I should imagine, on the grounds of preferential tariffs and on war tariffs against our enemies for some years to come. (Applause.) On these terms, no doubt, we are prepared to go on trading with Germany in so far as it interests us, and helps us, to do so. And, dealing also with the most important question—of shipping—which has also been raised: Shall we admit or re-admit German shipping to our ports? In the first place, if we are to adopt the "ton-for-ton" policy which has been rightly demanded as one of the conditions of settlement in this war—(Applause)—it will be some years before we need seriously consider the question of German shipping. (Applause.) When we have to consider it, it will be dealt with in consonance with the settled terms of our Allies after the war is won, and we shall fall into line with them. Without further words, I leave the resolution with you, reminding you that it is merely advice which we are seeking to offer for guidance in a great Imperial question. We do not attempt in any way to dictate, but merely to advise, and in that sense, I am perfectly certain the Home Government will welcome the views of this Colony as a light towards the settlement of what may be perhaps a dark question. (Loud and continued applause.)

SPEECH BY THE HON. MR. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, who was loudly applauded on rising to second the resolution, said:—I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution which has been so eloquently proposed by my honourable colleague on the Legislative Council. I think, gentlemen, we shall all be agreed that, upon a matter of this importance, it is advisable that the views of this Colony—this important outpost of Empire—in the Far East—should be expressed in clear and unmistakable terms. (Applause.) It has been said that we cannot act in this matter without the co-operation of others, but I think, before we offer to co-operate with others we ought to be quite clear—and I think this meeting has shown it quite clearly, taken in conjunction with the meeting recently held by the Chamber of Commerce, and if not it will be shown quite clearly when the resolution is put—that we are in favour of the motion which has been proposed. (Applause.) I think it is very necessary that we, the business men and public of this Colony, should express our opinion on this subject in view of the fact that our local Government seems disposed, as regards this matter, to adopt the "Wait and See" attitude. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we do not wish to walk and see. (Applause.) Hongkong is an important place, and we want in this matter to hold our hand to those who, we believe, will think and

act with us. (Loud applause.) This is a question upon which this Colony is much stirred that we cannot remain mute. It was stated recently in the Legislative Council that the aim and object of every war is a lasting peace, but, as my honourable friend the mover of this resolution has pointed out, what reasonable hope is there for a lasting peace in view of the barbaric conduct committed by Germans in this war, the barbaric especially directed against British prisoners-of-war, that with the advent of peace there will be a magical change in the name of the German people? (Applause.) Have we really any good reason for supposing that there will be such a sudden change of view? I think it is quite clear, as my hon. friend has pointed out, that the German people are thoroughly permeated with the doctrine of world power, and they are also thoroughly permeated with the idea that in order to obtain world-dominion all means are lawful, and that all means may be employed. They say that "might is right," and they mean by that that every kind of atrocity and barbarity may be employed in connection with war. Can we then, hold out the hand of friendship to them? (Cries of "Never.") Are we prepared, after the war is over, to say to them: "Come back here, let us shake hands and let us do business," just the same as if there had been no war and as if these horrible barbarities had never been committed? (Cries of "No, no.") It has been alleged that sentiment is a blinding guide, but gentlemen, I suggest upon this. If it had not been for sentiment neither Great Britain nor the United States would at the present moment be at war. We came into this war—as a matter of sentiment—and we are very proud that we did so. (Loud applause.) We did so in order that we might honour our pledged word to Belgium. (Applause.) We did so to show that a treaty must not be treated as "a scrap of paper." (Applause.) Gentlemen, I have been pointed out in the letter which our Chairman has read, the Italian community in this Colony is generally in sympathy with us in this movement, and I have no doubt that the other Allied nations will also be in sympathy with us. (Applause.) I cannot believe for one moment that they are not equally as moved as ourselves with indignation at the barbaric cruelties which have been inflicted by the German people in this present war. Gentlemen, we want to cover down before the Germans, and to say we are afraid that if they do not return to this Colony they will take away the trade of this Colony? (Cries of "No, no.") Are we not perfectly capable and competent to look after ourselves? (Applause.) Are those who will come back after peace is declared, perhaps badly maimed and wounded, are they to come back to this Colony and see a number of Germans walking about here, gazing at their people with aversion? (Cries of "No, no.") Such a thing cannot be. (Loud applause.) What is our mission and duty? This war has shown us that the Empire is united, indivisible and as one in war. Let us show that we are united and indivisible in peace. (Loud applause.) Let us cultivate our shipping and trade and commerce between the different parts of our Empire. (Applause.) Let that be the memorial which we lay humbly at the feet of those who have to decide in this war. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN then announced that the meeting was open for discussion.

After a moment or two of waiting during which cries of "Vote were frequent," the Chairman said:—As there is apparently nobody who wishes to address the meeting, I will put the resolution."

AN OPPOSITION SPEECH.

Mr. A. H. HARRIS, Commissioner of Chinese Customs, who was seated in one of the boxes, rose and asked if he might be allowed to say a few words. His permission being readily accorded, Mr. Harris was invited to the stage, and on his appearance he was greeted with some applause.

Mr. Harris said:—I crave permission to make a few remarks before the resolution is put to the meeting, not for the sake of the remarks that I make will have any influence on the decision of this meeting, but because I feel, as a resident in Hongkong and having been invited to attend this meeting, that I owe it to my self and also to the views that I have expressed that I should address the meeting. I do not wish to record a silent vote. We have been moved by the very eloquent speeches of the proposer and seconder of the resolution, gentlemen, whom we can claim as my friends, and whom I have known for a good number of years, and I am sure that in putting other opinions before you I shall not be injuring our friendship. (Hear, hear.) I feel sure that with them—and in common with other members of the Chamber of Commerce, respected men, and men whom I hold in sincere regard and friendship—I can differ from them without forfeiting their regard or friendship. Mr. Holyoak has spoken in the hard note of passion, and I wish to record the sober note of reason. Now, gentlemen, there were four points which were put forward by the proposer of this motion. One was the question of sentiment. I will deal with that last. Another was the suitability of the time for bringing forward the motion. Another, the practicability of carrying this motion throughout the Empire, and the fourth touched on credit. I am not a business man, but I think I am right in saying that a great deal of those goods lying in Hongkong were owned by British merchants. If that so, or not, Mr. Holyoak. Now it is up to the British merchant at Home to say if he is going to allow his goods to be handled in that fashion in the future, and it is up to you as business men here to call upon the Government to pass legislation, that goods cannot be dealt with, either by the British or by persons of other nationalities, on those terms. That is legislation that can be called for and can be passed. With regard to the suitability of the time, well, we certainly have not quite got the Germans on the run or at our feet; but there is a great deal to be said for putting forward our views. Therefore, the argument regarding the unsuitability of the time need not carry great weight. But it is got now throughout Germany, that the settled view of the whole British Empire is that the Germans are to be kept within the confines of their continental boundaries. It will stiffen their opposition and protect the war. (Laughter.) I put it forward to you as an argument that it would do this, if they were in a position to continue the struggle. Would it be worth while to continue it in order to gain that end? Then we have practicality. Well, gentlemen, we do not know whether it is practicable or not, a great many look upon this as

(Continued on page 2.)

SHALL THE GERMANS
COME BACK?

(Continued from page 7.)

though we were passing a penal sentence of servitude for a certain period as punishment upon the Germans. Well if we can do it as an Empire, as a whole, and enforce the lesson, there is a great deal to be said for it. But it is very questionable whether we can. On the question of sentiment I think there is another view. With all due respect, have not the speakers been appealing to our passions rather than to our higher nature? (Cries of "No.") Let us state my view that Germany at the present time is under the spell of evil spirit. (Laughter and a Voice: "Always has been.") The quotation which was read to us from Professor McIlvaine's address was apt, but the Professor wanted to point out that the policy outlined was due to the nation being under the absolutist rule of one House and monarch, and he said that the way of exercising that evil spirit and changing that policy was to introduce a Republic. That was a sound view which was mostly lost sight of. Let the nation as a whole get the power and it will be impossible for that damnable policy to be carried out. A voice: "Let the people who are committing the atrocities not be the Government." Yes, the people are committing the atrocities under a King. I say the people are under a spell, but this evil spirit is being exercised under the blows of the "Evil" Powers. (Heard, heard.) The evil spirit is being exercised in the suffering and sorrow induced, which will give rise to thought, and thought will lead to a desire for knowledge. The views which were held by Frederick the Great are now held by the House of Hohenzollern, but there are others who do not hold these views. Politically, we hear of them as the Socialists, Marx, and they hold diametrically opposite views, and some have gone to prison and have suffered greatly in their persons and properties because they maintain them. The views of the House of Hohenzollern are not held either. I am convinced by the men and women whom we must believe are members of the Church of God. If I may be allowed to go back into history, we read that in the times of the Kings, the rule of the Kings was to be maintained, and that the King was the one who was to be maintained. The answer to him was: "Let have I left me 7,000 that have not bowed the knee to Baal." I find that there are thousands in Germany of this kind of people, who have not bowed the knee to the war god, and when peace is brought about, the views which they hold will be enforced. In this connection I would like to refer to the remarks made in a recent letter to the House of Commons in Germany in describing the sinking of a hospital ship in which were some wounded Germans. When the ship had been struck a German Colonel who was on board remarked: "I cannot approve of the deaths of my people in this way." (A voice: "He was in the boat.") Much laughter. A very appropriate remark, but I think we can give credit for other feelings. One more point, and that is, that I think this spirit is being exercised by the British people, by the kind care that is being extended to the prisoners and to the wounded in our hospitals, and in the prisoner camps. The effect of what I am saying is to chasten our enemies, and we suffer. The fact of suffering should bind survivors together in a league to exercise evil. I do not say that we shall succeed. Evil and wrong will continue to rear their heads. But it is our duty to seek to mitigate their horrors and attendant evils. To pass a sentence of punishment on a whole race—even of limited period—is to set up and to perpetuate a race hatred and a racial strife that must have disastrous consequences. Are we the only people that have suffered in and by the war? Are we the only people who detest German barbarities? Certainly not. If evil-doing is good for Hongkong, is it not good for other countries? Can we conceive of a country being subjected by all the European nations? No, we cannot. Restrictive legislation affecting companies, clubs, residence, etc., must be and will be passed. The *laissez-faire* policy of the past will not survive the present war—but more than that is not expedient, nor desirable. Until we know that this or that German regret and abhors the cruelties perpetrated by his countrymen in his name, for one can have no intercourse with him. He will go his way and I will go mine. But so long as they obey the laws of the land in which they live, let them live and let them learn. And let those who wish have intercourse with them. Let us listen to reason; not sentiment. "Take long views and exercise wise charity." (Applause.) Someone in the audience said: "I would like to ask every British subject here tonight, in connection with the question of sentiment, what they think our status would be if Germany had been allowed to over-run England the same as she did Belgium." (Applause.) Another asked: "Are we to return hate for hate? There was a loud chorus of 'Yes.'"

The questioner shook his head and said: "But is all want to know. I can only say that that puts us in the same category as the Germans. (Laughter and loud cries of "No.")"

Another voice: "With double hate, do we want any more sentiment?"

The Hon. Mr. Holtwood, briefly replying to the question of Mr. Harris, said: "Really, there is not very much to reply to before the resolution is put. (Laughter.) I am not saying that sarcastically of the remarks which have fallen from my friend Mr. Harris. My friend

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single ... 11.00... 7

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single ... 11.50... 7

Beyond 46th to 48th mile ... 11.75... 3

single ... 12.00... 7

Beyond 48th to 50th mile ... 12.25... 3

single ... 12.50... 7

Beyond 50th to 52nd mile ... 12.75... 3

single ... 13.00... 7

Beyond 52nd to 54th mile ... 13.25... 3

single ... 13.50... 7

Beyond 54th to 56th mile ... 13.75... 3

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single ... 17.50... 7

Beyond 70th to 72nd mile ... 17.75... 3

single ... 18.00... 7

Beyond 72nd to 74th mile ... 18.25... 3

single ... 18.50... 7

Beyond 74th to 76th mile ... 18.75... 3

single ... 19.00... 7

Beyond 76th to 78th mile ... 19.25... 3

single ... 19.50... 7

Beyond 78th to 80th mile ... 19.75... 3

single ... 20.00... 7

Beyond 80th to 82nd mile ... 20.25... 3

single ... 20.50... 7

Beyond 82nd to 84th mile ... 20.75... 3

single ... 21.00... 7

Beyond 84th to 86th mile ... 21.25... 3

single ... 21.50... 7

Beyond 86th to 88th mile ... 21.75... 3

single ... 22.00... 7

Beyond 88th to 90th mile ... 22.25... 3

single ... 22.50... 7

Beyond 90th to 92nd mile ... 22.75... 3

single ... 23.00... 7

Beyond 92nd to 94th mile ... 23.25... 3

single ... 23.50... 7

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 11.55. — No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China and slightly elsewhere, except over the Bonins where it has increased moderately, owing to the approach of the anticyclone, now central between the Bonins and Japan.

A depression has formed over the Yangtze Valley.

Fog may be expected along the China Coast.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since January 1st, 7.87 inches, against an average of 10.02 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 28th April:

1.—Hongkong to Gap: Light variable winds freshening from S.W., cloudy, some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China, between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China, between Hongkong to Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS IN APRIL.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of April, 1917:

Date. Ends. Begins.

April 27th, 5.43 a.m. 6.59 p.m.

28th, 5.43 " 6.59 "

29th, 5.41 " 6.50 "

30th, 5.41 " 6.50 "

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

APRIL 27, 1917.—a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer at Sea Level. Temperature. Humidity. Direction. Force. Weather.

W. Stock ... 6 a.m. 29.80 41

Munich ... 6 a.m. 29.83

H. Kodate ... 6 a.m. 29.83

Tokio ... 6 a.m. 29.83

Kobe ... 6 a.m. 29.83

Nagasaki ...